

AMERICAN RECORD.

Vol. V.

WASHINGTON, N. C. JUNE 11, 1819—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'V. ILLIAMS,

No. 210.

LAW OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT to authorize the building, erecting, and placing, light houses, beacons, and buoys, on places designated in Boston, Buzzard, and Chesapeake Bays, Lakes Ontario and Erie, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide, by contract, which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building light houses, erecting beacons or land marks, and placing light vessels or boats, on the following sites, or shoals, to-wit:

A light house on Long Island Head, and a beacon or land mark on Half-way Rock, in Boston Bay; and also a light house on Bird's Island, in Buzzard's Bay, in the state of Massachusetts.

A light house on Galloo Island, near the outlet of Lake Ontario, in the state of New York.

A light house, at a proper place, at or between the mouth of Grand River, in the state of Ohio, and the mouth of Detroit River, in the territory of Michigan.

Three light houses, on the following sites: one on the Bodkin, one on North Point, and one on Sparrow's Point, in the state of Maryland.

A light house on Windmill Point, at the mouth of Rappahannock River, or a light vessel or boat on the Wolftrap Shoals, if the latter shall be deemed preferable to a light house on Windmill Point; a light house on Craney Island, at the mouth of Elizabeth River, and a light vessel or boat, on Willoughby's Spit, between Lynnhaven Bay and Hampton Roads, in the state of Virginia. And a beacon, or land mark, on Wolf Island, near the port of Darien, in the state of Georgia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause three buoys to be placed in such manner as to make out the channel leading into the harbor of Boston, and one buoy to be placed on West Island ledge in Buzzard's Bay; a spindle, or buoy, on the outer rock of the reef running from Craney's Island to eastern Norwalk Island; another spindle, or buoy, on the reef running about southwest from the western point of the Western Norwalk Island; and a spindle on the rock of the point of Fairweather Island, in the state of Connecticut. And twenty buoys in the Chesapeake Bay, and Patapsco River, for designating the shoals and channel, in the state of Maryland.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a pier to be carried out to nine feet water at the light house heretofore authorized to be erected at the mouth of the Mississippi and, also, to cause the present wood tower, at the Seguin light house, in the state of Massachusetts, to be replaced with one of stone.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, the following sum of money, to accomplish the purposes heretofore enumerated in this act, to-wit: For the erection and establishment of light houses on Long Island head, on Bird's Island, a beacon or land mark on Half-way Rock, eleven thousand five hundred dollars; for a light house on Galloo Island, near the outlet of Lake Ontario, twelve thousand five hundred dollars; for a light house, at a proper place, at or between the mouth of Grand River and Detroit River, five thousand dollars; for three light houses, one on the Bodkin, one on North Point, and one on Sparrow's Point, in the Chesapeake Bay, and on the Patapsco River, nine thousand dollars; for a light house on Windmill Point, or light vessel or boat on the Wolftrap Shoals, a light vessel or boat on Willoughby's Spit, between Lynnhaven Bay and Hampton Roads, and a light house on Craney Island, at the mouth of Elizabeth River, twelve thousand dollars; for three buoys, to mark out the channel leading into Boston harbor, and for one to be placed on West Island ledge, in Buzzard's Bay, sixteen hundred dollars; for the spindles or buoys on the reef running from Craney's Island; for that on the reef running about southwest from the

western point of the Western Norwalk's Island; and for that on the rock off the point of Fairweather Island, twelve hundred dollars; for twenty buoys, to be placed in the Chesapeake Bay and Patapsco River, eight thousand dollars; for the pier to be carried out from the light house at the mouth of the Mississippi, four thousand dollars; and for replacing the tower at the Seguin light house, twenty five hundred dollars; and for a beacon or land mark on Wolf Island, near the port of Darien, in the state of Georgia, one thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, to make up the deficiencies of the appropriations heretofore made, for the purpose following, the several sums respectively named be, and they are hereby, appropriated, payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to-wit: To pay for the land and erecting the light house, at Holmes's Hole, six thousand three hundred dollars; for erecting a light house on the south point of Cumberland Island seven thousand dollars; for erecting a light house on the south point of Sapelo Island, two thousand five hundred and five dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of three thousand and seven hundred dollars be, and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, to pay the salaries to the several keepers of the light houses within the United States; to be applied, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to fix the annual salary of each keeper afore said, at the rate of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury, in case he shall deem it expedient and proper, may cause the light house heretofore authorized to be erected on the south point of Sapelo Island, to be changed to, and placed on, Wolfe's Island.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 8, 1819.—Approved,

JAMES MONROE

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JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of America
TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE
PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS a treaty of peace and friendship, between the United States of America and the Pawnee Republic, was concluded and signed, at St. Louis, on the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by commissioners, on the part of the said United States, and certain chiefs and warriors of the said Republic, on the part and in behalf of the said Republic; which treaty is in the words following to-wit:

A treaty of peace and friendship, made and concluded by and between, William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, Commissioners of the United States of America on the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Pawnee Republic, on the part and behalf of their tribe, of the other part.

The parties, being desirous of establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. 1. Every injury or act of hostility, by one or either of the contracting parties, against the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

Art. 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the said Pawnee tribe.

Art. 3. The undersigned, chiefs and warriors, for themselves, and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign, whatsoever.

Art. 4. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and the tribe they represent, do moreover promise and oblige themselves to deliver up, or to cause to be delivered up, to the authority of the United States, (to be published according to law,) each and every individual of the said tribe who shall, at any time hereafter, violate the stipulations of the

treaty this day concluded between the said Pawnee Republic and the said States.

In witness whereof the said William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors aforesaid have, hereto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty second.

WM. CLARK,
AUG. CHOUTEAU.

Petaheick, the good chief, x
Raruleshare, the chief man, x
Sherakshare, the first in the war party, x
Sheterabiste, the Parizan Discoverer, x
Tarekaticash, the brave, x
P., or the elk, x
Tetawioche, wearer of shoes, x

Done at St. Louis, in the presence of

R. Wash, Secretary to the Commission.
R. Paul Col. M. M. C. Interpreter,
R. Graman, I. A. Ill. Ter.
John O. Fallon, Capt. R. Regt.
John Ruland, sub. agt. translatr. &c.
A. L. Papin, Interpreter,
J. T. Honore, Id. Interp.
S. Judian, U. S. Id. Interp.
Wm. Grayson,
John R. May,
Jn. Robedow,

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the forty third year of American Independence.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Secretary of State

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JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting:

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded between the United States of America and the Great and Little Osage Nation of Indians, at St. Louis, on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain considerate men, chiefs, and warriors, of all the several bands of the said nation, on the part and in behalf of the said nation; which treaty is in the words following to-wit:

A treaty made and concluded by and between William Clark, governor of the Missouri Territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and commissioner in behalf of the United States, of the one part; and a full complete deputation of considerate men, chiefs, and warriors, of all the several bands of the Great and Little Osage nation, assembled in behalf of their said nation of the other part; have agreed to the following articles:

Art. 1. Whereas the Osage nations have been embarrassed by the frequent demands for property taken from the citizens of the United States, by war parties, and other thoughtless men of their several bands, (both before and since their war with the Cherokees,) and as the exertions of their chiefs have been ineffectual in recovering and delivering such property, conformably with the condition of the ninth article of a treaty, entered into with the United States, at Fort Clark, the 10th of November, 1809, and as the deductions from their annuities, in conformity to the said article, would deprive them of any for several years, and being desirous of funds to do that justice to the citizens of the United States, which is calculated to promote a friendly intercourse, they have agreed, and do hereby agree, to cede to the United States, and forever quitclaim to the tract of country, included within the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning at the Arkansas river, at where the present Osage boundary line strikes the river, at Frog Bayou; then up the Arkansas and Verdigris, to the base of Verdigris river;

thence easterly, to the said Osage boundary line, at a point twenty leagues north from the Arkansas river, and, with that line, to the place of beginning.

Art. 2. The United States, on their part, and in consideration of the above cession, agree, in addition to the amount which the Osage do now receive in money and goods, to pay their own citizens the full value of such property as they can legally prove to have been stolen or destroyed by the said Osage, since the year 1814: Provided the same does not exceed the sum of four thousand dollars.

Art. 3. The articles now stipulated will be considered as permanent additions to the treaties, now in force, between the contracting parties, as soon as they shall have been ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said United States.

In witness whereof, the said William Clark, commissioners as aforesaid, and the considerate men and chiefs, aforesaid, have hereto subscribed their names, and affixed their seals, at St. Louis, this 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States, the forty third.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Canlenonpo
Voibice
Thehonache
Chonqueauga
Voipoga
Mennansudho
Niquivoire
Nantagrevre
Manhepogran
Pachique
Facidhe
Voiletonchings
Voisabevquanddaguo
Nanchache
Thequalepan
Theoucoudhe
Nihcequache
Voidechache
Conchastavoilla
Naquicongga
Ventangan
Huquevoire
Jualth
Heuneagon, or the gentlemen
Hoquithavoico
Voiscadhe
Theocavoichipicho
Voithevoiche
Miranig
Thecanique
Voibicothe
Nicanantheyoira
Honhonquecon
Tanhemonny
Sandhecan
Paheskey, or the White Hair
Kohesagra, or the Great Tract
Nichenmance, or the Walking Rain
Tadhesajaudeser, or the Wind
Nihsedheque, or Sama Oreillez
Caniquechaga, or the Little Chief
Ginathid, or the Sudden Appearance
Voibasache, or the Raised Scalp
Dogachiga
Tahachinga
Signed, sealed & delivered, in presence of
Pierre Menard, Ind. Agent,
Jno. Ruland, sub. Agent,
P. L. Chouteau, Interpreter,
Paul Loise, Interpreter, Osage,
J. T. Honore, Indian Interpreter,
Merriwether Lewis Clark.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.
Done at the city of Washington, this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States, the forty-third.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Secretary of State



WASHINGTON, N. C. JUNE 11 1819.

Candidates

For seats in the next General Assembly, to represent this (Beaufort) county.

For the Senate—Thomas Bowen and Richard Hines.

Commons—Jesse Robason, Thomas Latham and John Smallwood.

NORTH-CAROLINA BANKS.

We have a rumor (not correct we hope) that it is contemplated by the North Carolina banks to hold a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of suspending the payment of specie. Should this be the fact we do not know where the evil will stop. Other banks will be induced or compelled to follow the example, and in a few months specie will again almost entirely disappear.

Pet. Rep.

Norfolk, May 24.

The following facts, we believe, are unknown in this county; their authenticity, however is not doubted: At the capture of General Mina near Mexico, about 75 of our countrymen were taken prisoners, of whom were Lieutenant Larkin, of Virginia and Lieutenant Hutchinson. The fate of Mina is well known, though the patriot general, second in command, offered 42 Spanish commissioned officers, then in his power, for Mina's release, amongst whom were two lieutenant colonels. "If," said Apadoaca, the Vice-Roy of Mexico, you had forty thousand to give in exchange, I would not spare General Mina." He was accordingly shot—and so were the forty two Spanish officers in retaliation. In the progress of the fit of vengeance, our two countrymen Larkin and Hutchinson, were formally and publicly shot; the rest were confined in a damp and dismal dungeon to which the black hole of Calcutta would have been comfortable; of these forty five perished in a few days of pestilential air. The remainder were transported to another dungeon, only to prolong their suffering of whom four were afterwards sent to Spain, and are now on the coast of Barbary; they are believed to be the sole survivors of the whole party!—Yet the minister of the U. S. had the affrontery to talk about the "profound indignation" of his master, at the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister! And yet our own newspapers, yes, our very members of Congress could find no parallel to General Jackson's cruelty in taking the lives of the two individuals!

Herald.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

We copy the following articles from Baltimore papers, with no motive, but to give something like an idea to our country readers of the gloom which pervades those of our cities in which fictitious capital has been most extensively employed. Let those, whose only suffering at this time proceeds from a diminished income from the sale of the produce of their land, thank the Providence which surrounds them with the good things of life, without care but to gather them in; whilst it shields them from the train of evils hinted at rather than described below.—*Nat. Int.*

From the *Fed'l Republican* of 27th inst.

The following is published at the earnest solicitation of a correspondent.

Messrs. Editors—Having no immediate interest in the U. S. Bank, Branch Bank, I have nothing more to do with it than to subscribe to the universal sentiment in which it has been conducted; but so far as it has affected the interests of the state banks here, in which I am interested, I will take the liberty of speaking frankly.

I believe the manner of conducting the office of discount and deposit here, has encouraged the officers of some of the city banks to imitate their example, in the extraordinary and unwarrantable system of speculation here carried on; and which has and will end in the ruin of all those who have been engaged in it, and end seriously to the injury of the institutions, and the stockholders. It is no wonder that hard times has been complained of, and fair traders, who commenced with some capital, and possessed of some real property, have been reduced to ruin and bankruptcy, when Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors of banks, and some of their interested favorites and clerks, have had the almost exclusive command and use of the money of the banks. There was not one thousand dollars, nor five hundred dollars, nor one hundred dollars, to be got out of the bank for good negotiable paper, but a drawer and endorser possessed of property, when thousands could be found for speculation. Bank were intended for the good of the community, and not for the benefit of a few men, who might get themselves into the direction, and the

stockholders ought, and are called upon, to look to their interests. A purification has been commenced; let it be complete, efficient, and effectual; let the stable now be cleansed, and permit not a president or cashier to remain in office who is either a speculator or shaver.

A STOCKHOLDER.

From the same paper of the 28th inst.

DISTRESSES.

We have several times adverted to the distresses of the day, and should feel timid in resuming the subject, were it not the paramount topic in all papers—in all places—and on all occasions. The famous South Sea scheme in England—the executed Mississippi scheme in France—each produced in their turns the same terror, the same ruin, and the same distress, which our city feels at this juncture. The fallacy of our banking systems was never so obvious as now—and while we see our moneyed institutions on the verge of ruin—our wealthiest, and some of our wealthiest citizens falling about us—their inheritances without subsistence, and their creditors without redress, we cannot wonder that so many rapid revolutions are made in our systems of finance and economy; nor can we be surprised that so many are stripping off the tawdry trimmings of dishonorable vanity, and mourning, the mourning too late, that their pride has carried them beyond their resources, and has left them beyond the reach of relief. The gay crowd of fashionists that but yesterday were strutting in Market at in all the pomp of haughty ostentation, are no more seen. The streets are now thronged only with astonished victims, studying their various modes of ruin or remedy.

The sober reality has at last found its way to the toilette; wives and daughters now hear the story of distress, and are told that their gew-gaws must be relinquished; that industry must take the place of luxurious indolence; and that pride must yield to poverty, or the drawing room be exchanged for the goal. Our whole city presents an aspect of gloom, which would hardly be equalled during the reign of penitence; and, though we are far from wishing to give strangers the alarm, we feel a conviction that the shock of this period will carry us back with a retrogression more rapid than our advance & will for years shroud many a face with mourning that has been always a stranger to care.—Long will our industry toil in vain to repair this vast wreck of its efforts, and long will it mourn over our crumbling palaces before the work of redemption is accomplished.

UNUSUAL FECUNDITY.

A lady of this city was delivered of two children on Sunday the 3th inst. and subsequently of a third child on Friday last.

Balt. American.

THE TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

U. S. Bank Stock.—No alteration since yesterday; 94 offered and 95 asked. The offers but few and for a small amount. There was one real sale yesterday at 94 1/2. Flour.—Superfine Flour may now be purchased in this city at six dollars a barrel. From the concurrent testimony of persons from all parts of Pennsylvania there is in this state the prospect of a greater crop of Grain and Grass, than there has been for 20 years. Where is the market to be found for it? If instead of annually remitting \$20,000,000 to Europe for Linens, Woollens, Cottons, Hardware, Glass, Earthenware, &c. &c. we made those goods at home, we should always have a home market for our surplus produce. Our agriculturalists must, think of these things. It is not long since *Domestic Manufactures and Internal Improvements* were party questions. They are no longer; may they never be so again, but may devotion to their promotion be regarded as among the best evidence of patriotism.

Press.

From the *Kentucky Gazette*.

THE FRANKFORT MEETING.

Yesterday was the day, appointed by the hand-bill notice, for a meeting of the people of Frankfort to discuss the distressed situation of the county—and to recommend alleviating measures. We do not know distinctly the means they have recommended—and shall, for this week, defer any remarks. An effort, we have no doubt, will be made, to convince the legislature—and to advise the passage of a law extending the time of replevin.

COUNTERFEITS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 13.

Caution necessary.—The following is given as a list of some of the Counterfeit Money in circulation in this country. It is recommended that every man who is known to have passed a counterfeit note be apprehended for trial. Some innocent men might thus be incriminated, but society generally would be benefited, as it would put a stop to those who follow it as a business. \$5 & 10's on the Bank of Albany. \$5's Marine bank of Baltimore.

10's Farmers bank Bucks county.

2's bank of Delaware.

10's bank of Illinois.

1's bank of Philadelphia.

3's 5's & 10's of state bank of Indiana.

2's on the Middletown bank of Connecticut.

2's Phoenix bank of Hartford do.

5's Exchange bank of New York.

3's & 10's Eagle bank of New Haven.

3's Franklin bank of New York.

5's bank of Columbia.

10's bank of North America.

3's bank of New Brunswick.

3's Hagerstown bank.

2's Mechanics bank of Baltimore.

3's Hartford bank.

20's bank of Baltimore.

10's & 5's on the bank of Virginia.

1's and 2's on the bank of Cape Fear.

3's and 5's bank of Niagara.

10's Farmers and Mechanics bank of Pittsburgh.

3's bank at Greensburg.

5's bank of Marietta.

10's & 5's bank of Urbana.

10's & 5's state bank at Albany.

5's Franklin bank at Baltimore.

3's Silver Lake bank, payable at the Union bank in New York.

Bills said to be on the bank at Circleville passing in the eastern part of this state and in Indiana.

From the *Boston Palladium*.

DONCASTER, May 4, 1819.

Messrs. Editors—In your paper of April 27th, I observe an extract from the London Courier of March 13th, respecting a settlement of "Wich Indians" in this Country, and which seems to be much doubted in England.—The following article may throw some additional light on the subject. I have copied it from a pamphlet in my possession, entitled "Bickerstaff's Boston Almanack, for 1787."

A Subscriber.

"A true and faithful narrative of the captivity and travels of Capt. Isaac Siewart, taken by the Indians near Fort Pitt in 1764."

"I was taken prisoner near Fort Pitt by the Indians, and carried, with many more white men, to *Wabash*, who were executed with horrid barbarity. It was my good fortune to excite the sympathy of what is called the good Woman of the Town, who was permitted to redeem me from the flames by giving them a horse. After remaining two years in bondage among the Indians, a Spaniard came to the nation, having been sent from Mexico on discovery. He made applications to the Chief for redeeming me, and one John Davey, (a Welchman). They complied, and we took our departure in company with the Spaniards, and travelled to the river crossing the river Mississippi, near the river Rouge, or Red River, up which we travelled seven hundred miles, when we came to a nation of Indians remarkably white, and whose hair was of a reddish colour; at least mostly so. They lived on the banks of a small river that empties itself into the Red River, which is called the River Post. In the morning of holiday after our arrival among these Indians, the Welchman said he would carry, as the language was like the Welch. My curiosity was excited by this information, and I went with my companion to the chief men of the town, who informed him (in a language I had no knowledge of, and not like any other Indian tongue I ever heard), that the forefathers of this Nation came from a foreign country, landed on the East side of the Mississippi, describing particularly the Country now called West Florida, and that on the Spaniards taking possession of Mexico, they fled to their then abode. To prove what they asserted they produced rolls of parchment, carefully tied up in otter skins, on which were large characters written in blue ink, which I did not understand, and the Welchman being unacquainted with letters, even of his own language, I could not know the writing. They were a bold, hardy people, very warlike, and the women beautiful when compared with other Indians. We left this Nation, after being kindly treated and requested to remain among them, &c."

NOTICE.

Addressed to the French refugees from St. Domingo. His most Christian Majesty, having taken into consideration the hard condition of some of the French Refugees from St. Domingo, who have retired into the United States, and whose families or pecuniary affairs recall them to France, and who seem to be without the means of providing for their own passage, he has caused to approve that a man of war shall land at New York the last of June next, to carry to France such of them as may be disposed to return to their native country.

As this favor has been requested to a leviable honorable misfortune, it is to turn only to the advantage of the unfortunate; therefore, the choice will only fall on the refugees whose situation will be acknowledged to be the most unhappy, and who, besides, will not be a burden and expense

to themselves to return immediately to France.

The minister of H. M. C. M. wishing to prevent on this subject, the slightest error, invites the said French persons, who have either applied to him already, or thinking themselves entitled to enjoy such benefit, would take advantage of it, to cause their requests to be directed to him through the agency of the consuls and vice consuls of France residing in their districts.

The consular agents will communicate to those obtaining a passage, certain directions which they ought to follow, as a man of war of H. M. C. M. is to stop but a few days in the port of New York.

The editors of the newspapers to which the Minister of France is a subscriber, will be pleased to insert the foregoing notice in their papers two or three times, in order that said French families may be acquainted with it.

By order of the Minister of H. M. C. M. THIERRY.

Attached to the French Legation, Washington, 10th May 1819.

"What right" asks the *Edinburgh Review*, "has the American, a scoundrel and murderer of slaves, to compare himself with the least and lowest of European nations? much more with this great & humane country, where the greatest Lord dare not lay a finger upon the meanest peasant? What is freedom where all are not free? where the greatest of God's blessings are limited, with impious caprice, to the color of the body? And these are the men who taunt the English with their corrupt parliament with their buying and selling voices. Let the world judge which is most liable to censure—we who in the midst of our ravenousness, have torn off the manacles of slaves ALL OVER THE WORLD, or they?" &c. &c.

"All over the world" foresooth! I perceive that this sage and erudite reviewer and moralist has not been informed of the existing state of society in Jamaica Bahadoes, &c. or else his schoolmaster neglected to tell him to what government those populous and wealthy islands belong, where, certes, "the color of the body" is not totally unconnected with the rights, the immunities, and the honors of the inhabitants who happen to possess distinctive colors. Should Mr. Jeffrey's condescend to honor this unfortunate country with another visit, he might here find persons who can instruct him on the subject of the introduction of slavery into America; could tell him to what nation those people belonged, and under what government they lived, who were the first slave holders in these new United States. A liberal curiosity he might be excited by further what nation it is, and under what government it subsists, that has commenced and made progress in the abolition of an odious system of slavery entailed upon the people by their British ancestors.

HARD TIMES.

We can find no period in the history of the world, when man was exempt from calamity, or which he has not marked as the joyless day of adversity. When Nature has been lavish of her fruits, he has insulted her bounty—when Heaven has spread plenty and peace about his path, he has forgotten its multiplied mercies, and with impatient pride set its terrors at defiance. But never perhaps has the voice of complaint been so sincere; never has distress been so universal as at this moment. Every where we hear the murmurs of discontent; in every walk we see new objects and exhibitions of misery—disordered credits, deserted dwellings, vacant streets, declining commerce, and exhausted coffers speak a common language; the brow of patient industry seems to be moistened in vain; and every species of commercial effort has become fruitless or fatal. We think the cause is to be found in our pride and our mistakes; but the transition has been so sudden from the luxury of indolent extravagance to cold self denial—from ease, and fashion, and splendor, to the insipid monotony of hard, undiverted economy, that we are slow, reluctant or unable to adapt our feelings to the change. The day of our glorious affluence is past; the facilities of credit and the affectation of wealth have fled together; the vicissitudes of an hour no longer reduce the rich to beggary, and make the poor man proud; he bubbles, speculation and finesses of finance, that have amused us so long—which have produced such various and rapid alterations of ruin and of wealth, have disappeared—the ocean of paper, that tempted such multitudes of eager adventures upon its waves, has at last subsided, and the ebbing of the faithless flood, has betrayed too many who were carelessly floating upon its easy undulations.

There may be other causes of our embarrassment, but it is vain to revert to them, while their remedy is so far beyond our reach. Were we the happy physicians whose head office it is to heal, we should have had, most gladly should we

administer relief—most joyfully would we still the rude tumult of the breast—wipe off the unavailing tears of disappointment, and light up a smile in the distorted aspect of woe, but philanthropy has more than it can accomplish in restoring healthful commerce and domestic plenty; it cannot satisfy every want which it finds, unsatisfied, nor pillow with roses every victim of despair. If we ask ourselves, however, if these complaints are worthy of grateful hearts; if we review all our blessings left, and reflect how little we deserve, it will reconcile us to our hardships. We see the world reposing from her struggles; man laying aside his passions and his arms; our plains and our streams no more crimsoned with battle; our angry divisions of political sentiment lulled into peace, and even the organs of our government, disburdened of their cares. We enjoy a proud spectacle; our chief magistrate wandering with unguarded security over his peaceful republic, to watch the various interests of his devoted people; no pompous retinue attends him—no dreaded herald runs before him, and no trembling subjects shudder at his approach, for he goes not to exert unwilling tribute—not to inspire a terror of his power, but to receive at every step a welcome of delight, for his hand is extended to the peasant and his heart bleeds for the slave.

Surely we have reason still to exult—still to carry our view beyond these blessings to our source. We should throw down our pride—our false ambition, and our restless discontent; we should learn to value our enjoyments before we lose them, and to give to Providence grateful aspirations of praise, instead of this guilty clamor of complaints.

Bat. Tel.

AN ENRAGED ELEPHANT.

From the London Chronicle May 9.

An Italian paper gives the following account of an elephant, which, during the Carnival had been an object of general admiration to the good people of Venice: As soon as the carnival was over and Lent begun, the animal seemed to lose much of his accustomed docility, without any obvious cause—Several persons, however, endeavored to bring him to the river side, in order to put him in a boat to convey him away from Venice about a fortnight ago, and a great crowd collected on the banks to see him depart. The elephant went quietly enough within view of the river, but as soon as they were about to embark him, he became suddenly outrageous, broke his chains and threw himself among the crowd—The spectators were immediately all in alarm, and some of them, to avoid the danger, rushed into the vessels on the river. One of these was a small boat, in which a number of individuals in it were drowned. The following night his keeper endeavored to get him into a cage purposely made to confine him during his voyage, and walking backward, held out to the animal a piece of bread; the elephant followed the bait, but at length, seeing that he did not come up with it, he got quite wild, attacked the keeper, threw him down on the ground, and trampled upon him so violently, that the unfortunate man expired a few hours after. The animal then broke into the streets, and bore down every thing that opposed him. He went into a coffee room, where he overturned the tables, deconstructed glasses &c. &c. thence he went into a cobler's stall, which he pushed about the streets, together with his alarmed inhabitants. At this time the city guard pursued, and fired their carbines upon him, but the balls passed harmless over his tough hide, and served only to increase his phrenzy. Being still pursued, he ran forward with great force, and blindly rushed through a moveable shop, in which Chinaware was sold. The owner, a very old woman, was standing in at the moment, and the elephant passed through with such force, that he made an immediate passage large enough to admit half his body; but not being able to extricate himself from this situation, he ran off carrying away shop, china, old woman and all, until he came near the church of St. Formo, where he was disencumbered of his burthen, without any material personal injury to the owner of the shop. Her goods, however, were all shaken out on the journey; coffee pots were rolling about in one place, maimed of their pipes, jugs, minus spoons, spoons and bangles, were to be found lower down—cups and saucers and dishes and plates and basins, were distributed in abundance in the streets as the animal came nearer to the church. Here he was fired upon again, but to no purpose, he became still stronger with his augmented fury, he burst open the gates of the church, though they were well barred with iron, and shut them again violently. He committed considerable damage, until at length, his hinder feet sunk in a vault—here he remained unable to move, but dangerous still to be approached. There being no other mode of putting an end to him, the guard made an aperture in the wall of the sacred edifice, loaded a cannon, charged with case shot,

at three paces distance and killed him on the spot.

POSTSCRIPT.

FAYTTEVILLE, June 4.

We are enabled to state that a meeting of Delegates from the State Bank, Bank of Cape Fear and Bank of Newbern, held here on the 31st ult. to consider whether any relief could be extended to the people, already much distressed by the times, have resolved not to pay specie to Brokers and other speculating in Bank Notes—and also resolved, to extract from dealers, only, the interest on the renewal of Notes at Bank.

We also learn, that the United States Bank at this place, has determined to suffer their debtors to renew notes by a payment only of five per cent. and the interest.

American.

DIED

Suddenly, on Chocowinity a few days since Wallace Guilford, aged about 24 or 25 years.

Port of Washington

ENTERED.

7 Schr. Bellisle, Crosby, Marquette
8 Schr. Charles Hays, Austin, N York
10 Schr. James Monroe, Pugh, Baltimore

CLEARED.

5 Schr. Morning Star, Brackett, Boston
Schr. Clarissa, Birr, N York
Schr. Louisa & Nancy, Midgett, do

Per Capt. Crosby, of the schooner Bellisle, from St. Pierre, which place he left 17th ult. we have been politely furnished with the following list of vessels:

Brig Corporal Trim, Davis, sailed 3 days previous for St. Uzaia; same day an Hermaphrodite brig for Boston; cap. Towser left brig President, Somers, discharging; a Boston brig, Swan, master, for Boston in 20 days; and many others, names unknown.

WASHINGTON PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES	UNIT	PRICE	UNIT	PRICE
Bacon	lb	10	24	
Butter		25	30	
Bees-Wax		25	27	
Brandy, French	gal.	3	50	
do. Apple		80	85	
do. Peach	none			
Corn	bu h	55	60	
M Meal		70	80	
Peas		80		
Cotton	lb.	14	15	
Coffe		33	40	
Cordage		15	16	
Flour	bbl.	9	10	
Flax Seed	bus.	80	1	
Gin. Holland	gal.	1	50	1 75
Pine Scantling	M	12		
Plank		12		
Flooring Boards		20		
Shingles, 22 inch		2		
Staves, W. O. hhd.		20		
do. R. O. do.		9		
do. W. O. bbl.		9		
Heading, W. O. hhd.		20		
Lard	lb.	12	14	
Molasses	gal.	55	60	
Tar	bbl.	1	10	
Pech		1	50	1 75
Rosin.		1	40	1 50
Turpentine		1	30	1 40
do. Spirits	gal.	30	40	
Pork	bbl.	17	20	
Rum Jamaica	gal.	1	25	1 30
do W. I.		1	20	1 25
do. American		60	65	
Salt, Alum	bus	70	80	
do. Fine		60	65	
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	30	35	
do. Lump		27	28	
do. Brown		14	15	
Tobacco	cwt	20	25	
Whiskey	gal.	60	65	

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA }
Beaufort County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1819.

Original Attachment.

RICHARD HINES,
vs. *E. M. Miccus & Gao M'Ker*
LEVIED ON STORE OF GOODS.
ORDERED that publication be made in the American Recorder, that unless the defendants appear at next term, to wit: first Monday in June next, at the Court House in Washington and reprieve the property & plead, the plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to final judgment against them.
By order of the Court, March Term, 1819
THOMAS SMAY, Clk.

Notice

THE Copartnership of J. Jaquith & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, will please present them for settlement; and those who stand indebted to come forward and close their accounts with J. Jaquith, who is authorized to settle the same.
J. JAQUITH,
J. C. FOWLE.
May 27th 1819—3w209

Notice.

WHEREAS a Deed of Trust was executed by Henry Williams to me on the 2d day of June, 1818, for the purpose of securing Allen Grist, Esq. as his security to two notes given by them to Lewis Leroy, the said notes having become due, and are not paid—I shall (in pursuance of said trust) proceed to sell at the Court House door in Washington, on the eleventh day of June next, eight likely Negroes the property of said Williams, or so many thereof, as will discharge the above debts, interest, and all costs that has or may accrue on the same.

RICHARD HINES, Trustee.

Washington, May 20, 1819—3w208.

Notice.

LOST or mislaid by the subscriber on the 8th inst. some where in the vicinity of Bath a note of hand for one hundred and twenty three dollars and seventy five cents, signed by Samuel Vines, payable to Sophia Alderson, dated the 18th of August 1817 and due the 18th August 1818—The note can be of no service to any person except the owner, as the maker has been notified, and payment stopped; it is therefore hoped that the finder will return it to the subscriber.

NANCY COGDELL.

Bath, May 21st 1819.—3w208

Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned from trading for or receiving a Note of hand, drawn by me in favor of Edmund Smithwick for two hundred dollars payable at twelve months and dated February, the year not recollected, which note was paid by me to said Smithwick and at the time, was purchased by him before my signature was erased—This Note was in consideration of a Side Horse purchased from said Smithwick.

JOHN B. JASPER.

Hyde county, May 13th, 1819—f207

Advertisement.

WAS LOST last evening, in, or near the Store of James W. Mackie & Co. Plymouth two Bills—one of One Hundred Dollars, on the Somerset Bank, Princess Ann, Maryland, and endorsed on the back by Levan Bozman—The other a Twenty Dollar Bill on the Augusta Bridge Company. Neither of which Bills is current in this section of the country. The loss is not of comparatively small value to any person except the owner.

A LIBERAL REWARD is hereby offered to any person who will deliver them to James W. Mackie & Co. Plymouth, or to the Editor of the Recorder.

It is presumed that if any suspicious character should offer Bills of the above description, that notice will be given to the subscribers who will compensate them for their trouble.

JAMES W. MACKIE, & Co.

Plymouth, N. C. April 27, 1819—203

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber at Greenville, on Wednesday evening last, a dark sorrel horse, about six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, his left hind foot white, a white saddle mark on his right side, and a star in his face.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any person that will give me any information respecting said horse, so that I get him again.

JOSEPH J. DANCY.

May 21, 1819—3w208

BLANKS.

A FULL supply of these Blanks mostly in use, will be kept constantly for sale, at the Store of the Rev. J. Maslin.

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading neatly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels (Registered and Enrolled); Attachment & Bonds; Warrant; Seamen's Articles, &c. for sale at this office.

Printing in general, neatly executed at this Office.

North-Carolina Stages.



NEW LINES.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing the public, that he in conjunction with Capt. Wm. Scott of Raleigh, has established a

NEW LINE OF STAGES

from this place through to Raleigh: to run through in two days, twice a week—Leave Mr. Lewis Leroy's Hotel every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh (by way of Tarborough) on Sundays and Wednesdays by 7 P. M.—Leave Raleigh on Saturdays and Tuesdays at 4 A. M. and arrive at Washington on Sundays and Wednesdays by 4 P. M.

2159,

A REGULAR

LINE OF STAGES

In conjunction with the Edenton and Plymouth Steam Boat; runs twice a week between Plymouth and Newbern—Leaves Plymouth on Sundays and Wednesdays at 8 A. M. and arrives at Newbern (through this place) on Mondays and Thursdays by 9 A. M.—Leaves Newbern at 12, same days, and arrives at Plymouth by 4 P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

These Lines are supplied with active Horses, careful Drivers, good Public Houses, Smooth Roads, and are driven in day time—with such accommodations the Proprietors hope to render comfortable all who travel these routes. The Tarborough Rout commences on Tuesday, Jan. 3th, 1819.

D. KING.

Washington, Dec. 30, 1818. if 183

The Editors of the Charleston Times; Norfolk Herald; Baltimore Patriot, (for the City); Petersburg Intelligencer; and (L. S. T's) N. Y. Gazette, will please publish the above once a week for three months; and send their accounts to this Office for collection.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1813, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in range 4, east.

On the first Monday in September for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 6, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5 west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, in range 12, west.

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in ranges 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16 west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Catiba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and 11, in range 8—9, 10 and 11, in ranges 10 and 11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12—Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section, township and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

March 27th 1819.

POETRY.

Communicated for the Petersburg Republican.

TO RELIGION.

Hail, dear religion innocent and fair,
And free my mind from every anxious
care:
Oh! let me on thy spotless breast recline,
Forget my woes, and seal my heart to
thine;
Let me with nobler thoughts, my soul em-
ploy,
And in their arms forget each earthly joy.
Thine is the power to cure the grief worn
heart;
Thy smiles alone can lasting bliss impart;
The flattering hopes of life soon fade away
But thy immortal charms can ne'er decay.
Thine is the power to make misfortune's child re-
sign,
And with sweet balm to heal the guilty
mind;
Thine, when friendship does incon-
stant prove,
To soothe the mourner with thy heavenly
love.
When virtuous love two constant hearts
inspires,
And with fond hope each gentle bosom
fills,
With equal friendship pleased, their spir-
its twine;
And in one link their soft affections join:
But by relentless fortune forced to part,
What bitter anguish rends the tortured
heart;
Thine, religion, thy harmonious power,
Shall calm the breast, and sooth each lone-
ly hour;
And while in painful absence doomed to
stay,
Thy hand benignly points to realms of day
Where they shall safely meet to part no
more,
When all the stormy scenes of life are
o'er.
Then, hail religion, bright and heavenly
friend,
Oh! deign my steps to guide, my path at-
tend;
In thy embrace I will each wish resign,
Enough to know that thou art ever mine.

The following little Tale is the production
of C. Minor, Esq. Editor of the Village
Record, and a man of real genius and
feeling.—Ed. Recorder.

MARY.

One afternoon in the month of October,
a young gentleman from Philadelphia, who
had visited Luzerne to enjoy the pleasure
of the chase was standing with his rifle on
the verge of one of those high precipices
which bound the river Susquehanna,
watching the eagle as she sailed far below
him along the breast of the cliff, when he
was suddenly awakened from his reverie
by the shriek of a female voice. Turning
suddenly around, he saw a young horse,
which being frightened, had run away with
his rider, and was rushing impetuously to-
wards the precipice. He was too far off
even to attempt to throw himself before the
straggling animal. One expedient only
presented itself. With unerring aim he
drew up his rifle, and the horse fell on the
very brink of the cliff.

The stranger ran to the assistance of the
unfortunate female. Though pale
as the tenant of the grave a lover-
ly object never met his view. Her dark
hair fell loosely on her cold bosom.
She was lifeless. He raised her in his
arms, and bore her to the hamlet at the
foot of the hill.

By the assistance of the cottagers, Mary
was soon sufficiently restored to be re-
moved to the house of her father, which was
not far distant. A fever ensued, and Wil-
liam, whose extensive studies had given
him some knowledge in medicine, attract-
ed by a charm which he could neither re-
sist or define, resolved to remain and pre-
scribe for Mary until her fate should be
determined.

Mary was just eighteen, when the acci-
dent happened which introduced the ac-
complished and fascinating stranger to her
knowledge. By his kindness and that of
her parents, she slowly recovered; but the
lively radiance of her fine blue eyes was
changed to a mild and pensive sweetness,
less dazzling but, oh! to the heart of sen-
sibility how interesting. The lily stole
the rose's blossom; the throbbing heart,
and expressive flush that rose when Wil-
liam entered the room, no longer plainly told,
that love, obtrusive urchin, had left the cit-
y and entered the cottage of Mary with
the stranger.

William was the most accomplished man
Mary had ever seen. Pleasing in his man-
ners, insinuating in his address, sensible
and handsome, and, too, the preserver of
her life! What female heart could be in-
sensible to so much excellence! The af-
fectionate and assiduous attention of
William soon restored Mary, in some de-
gree to her former health, and the chain
that had so long detained him, gathering

new strength, he found it impossible to
break a connexion so dear to him.

All Fransburg talked of their courtship,
and when I saw William and Mary lead
down in the dance together, I could not
help thinking they were formed for each
other.

I went up to Fransburg last fall to visit
my old friend, and to congratulate him on
the proposed connexion. It was one of
those pleasing moonlight evenings in the
month of September, when I arrived at the
gate, such as had always been enlivened by
the song and the dance under the old elm
by the door. But the sound of joy was
no more heard on the green, William was
gone; the cheek of the soldier was with
anguish; and the wife of his bosom
seemed fast declining in sorrow to the
grave.

Pale & dejected, Mary sat by the win-
dow, her head reclining on her hand. Her
eye moistened by a tear, was fixed on vac-
ancy, or wandered heedless from object
to object. Seduced by the man who saved
her life, she was soon to become a moth-
er.

The old man took my hand—pressed it
between his:—"O! his is an ungrateful
world," said he. His heart swelled; he
turned away to conceal his emotion. An
aged missionary, whose hair was silvered
with the frost of 70 winters, endeavored to
turn their affections to another world and
to lead them for consolation beyond the
tomb.

Ye votaries of pleasure; ye gay; ye
wanton seducers of the fair, whom you
should protect; O! could you have seen
the cottage of poor Freeman, your infa-
mous trophies over deluded innocence,
would have been scorching to your con-
sciences.

Such ruin—Hark! the watch dog an-
nounces a stranger! The door opened
and in a moment we beheld William & the
feet of her father. Mary shrieked and
fainted. "I come, I come," said he, for
forgiveness; I come to offer all the repara-
tion in my power. Not a moment of hap-
piness have I known since I known since
I left you."

Noble youth! thou hast set a pattern by
thy return to virtue most worthy to be fol-
lowed.

From the New York Advertiser.

We are not aware that the following let-
ter from Mr. Adams, then our Ambassa-
dor in England to Mr. Jay, secretary of
state under the old confederation, has ever
been published. It is valuable from the
elevated character of the actors, and from
the interest of the scene described. Some
of our Patriots, who think there is a natu-
ral repulsion between independence and
good breeding, may be horrified at the
counterlike address of Mr. Adams, and
believe quite indignant that republicanism
should have observed a proper decorum
before royalty. We admire in Mr. Adams
conduct that good sense and dexterity, but
has distinguished most of our foreign min-
isters in their intercourse with European
courts. The style is simple, and we think
more republican than the inflated bombast
that characterizes most of our present pro-
ductions. It is what we seldom meet, the
plain language of a sensible man.

Bath Hotel, Westminster, June 2, 1795.

DEAR SIR—During my interview with
the Marquis of Carmarthen he told me
that it was customary for every foreign
minister at its first presentation to the
king, to make his majesty some compli-
ments conformable to the spirit of his cir-
cumstances; and when sir Clement Corbet
Dormer, the master of the ceremonies
came to inform me that he should accom-
pany me to the secretary of state and to
court, he said that every foreign minister
whom he attended to the queen, had al-
ways made a harangue to her majesty, and
he understood, though he had not been
present, that they always harangued the
king. On Tuesday evening the baron de
Lynden. (Dutch ambassador) called upon
me, & said he came from the baron de No-
kin, (Swedish envoy) & had been conversing
upon the singular situation I was in, and
they agreed in opinion that I was indispen-
sable, that I should make a speech, and
that it should be as complimentary as
possible. All this was parallel to the ad-
vice lately given by the comte de Terpen-
nes to Mr. Jefferson—So that finding it
was a custom established at both these
great courts, and that his court and the
foreign ministers expected it I thought
I could not avoid it, although my first
thought and inclination had been to deliv-
er my credentia letter, and retire. At
one on Wednesday the first of June, the
master of ceremonies called at my house,
and went with me to the secretary of state's
office, in Cleveland Row, where the mar-
quis of Carmarthen received me, and in-
troduced me to Mr. Frasier, his under sec-
retary, who had been, as his lordship said,
uninterruptedly in that office, through all
the changes in administration, for thirty
years, having first been appointed by the
earl of Holderness. After a short conver-
sation upon the subject of my mission, my
effects from Holland and France were of

duty, which Mr. Frasier himself infor-
med, lord Carmarthen invited me to go with
him in his own coach to court. When we
arrived in the anti-chamber, the *Gill de
Beuf* of St. James, the master of the cere-
monies, met me, and attended me, while
the secretary of state went to take the
command of the king. When I stood in
this place, where it seems all ministers
stand upon such occasions, always attend-
ed by the master of ceremonies, the room
very full of ministers of state, bishops, and
all other sorts of courtiers, as well as the
next room, which is the king's bed cham-
ber, you may well suppose that I was the
focus of all eyes. I was relieved, however,
from the embarrassment of it, by the Swe-
dish and Dutch ministers, who came on
and entertained me in a very agreeable
conversation during the whole time. Some
of her gentlemen whom I had seen before,
came to make their compliments too—un-
til the marquis of Carmarthen returned,
and desired me to go with him to his ma-
jesty. I went with his lordship through
the levee room into the closet—the door
was shut, and I was left with his majesty
and the secretary of state alone. I made
three reverences: one at the door, another
half way, and the third before the presence
according to the usage established at this
and all the northern courts of Europe, and
then addressed myself to his majesty in
the following words:

"SIR—The United States of America have
appointed me their minister plenipotenti-
ary to your majesty, and have directed me
to deliver to your majesty this letter, which
contains the evidence of it. It is in obe-
dience to their express commands, that I
have the honor to assure your majesty of
their unanimous disposition and desire to
cultivate the most friendly and liberal in-
tercourse between your majesty's subjects
and their citizens, and of their best wishes
to your majesty's health and happiness,
and for that of your royal family.

"The appointment of a minister from
the United States to your majesty's court,
will form an epoch in the history of Eng-
land and America. I think myself more
fortunate than all my fellow citizens, in
having the distinguished honor to be the
first to stand in your majesty's royal pres-
ence in a diplomatic character; and if
I can be instrumental in recommending
my country more and more to your ma-
jesty's royal benevolence and of restoring
an entire esteem, confidence, and affection
or in better words, "the old good nature,
and the old good humor," between people,
who, though separated by an ocean, and
under different governments, have the
same language, a similar religion, and
kindred blood. I beg your majesty's per-
mission to add, that although I have some-
times before been entreated by my coun-
try, it was never in my whole life in a man-
ner so agreeable to myself."

The king listened to every word. Dead
with dignity, it is true, but with an ap-
parent emotion. Whether it was the nature
of the interview, or whether it was my vi-
sible agitation, for I felt more than I did or
could express, that touched him I cannot
say, but he was much affected, and an-
swered me with more tremor than I had
spoke with, and said—

"SIR—The circumstances of this audi-
ence are so extraordinary, the language
you have now held is so extremely proper
and he feelings you have discovered so
justly adapted to the occasion, that I must
say that I not only receive with pleasure
the assurances of the friendly disposition
of the United States, but that I am very
glad the choice has fallen upon you to be
their minister. I wish you sir, to believe,
and that it may be understood in America
that I have done nothing in the late con-
test but what I thought myself indispensa-
bly bound to do, by the duty which I owed
to my people. I will be very frank with
you. I was the last to conform to the sepa-
ration; but the separation having been
made, and having become inevitable I have
always said as I say now, that I would be
the first to meet the friendship of the United
States as an independent power. The
moment I see such sentiments and lan-
guage as yours prevail, & a disposition to
give this country the preference, that mo-
ment I shall say, let the circumstances of
language, religion, and blood, have their
natural and full effect."

I dare not say these were the king's pre-
cise words, and it is even possible that
I may have in some particular mistaken his
meaning; for although his pronunciation
is as distinct as I ever heard, he hesitated
sometimes between his periods, and be-
tween the members of the same period.
He was indeed much affected, and I was
not less so, and therefore I cannot be cer-
tain that I was so attentive, heard so care-
fully, and understood so perfectly, as I be-
lieve confident of all his words of sense; and I
think that all which he said to me should
at present be kept secret in America, unless
his majesty or his secretary of state should
judge proper to report it. This I do say,
that the foregoing is his majesty's mean-
ing, as I then understood it, and his own
words as nearly as I remember them.
Then king then asked me whether I

came last from France? and upon my an-
swering in the affirmative, he put on some
of familiarity, and smiling or rather laugh-
ing said, "there is an opinion among some
people that you are not the most attach-
ed of all you countrymen to the monarchy
of France." I was surprised at this be-
cause I thought it an indiscretion, and de-
cent from his dignity. I was a little em-
barrassed, but determined not to deny the
truth on one hand, nor leave him to infer
from it any attachment to England on the
other. I threw off as much gravity as I
could, and assumed an air of gaiety, and
a tone of decision, as far as was decent, &
said—"That opinion, sir, is not mistaken;
I must avow to your majesty I have no
attachment but to my own country." The
king replied as quick as lightning "an hon-
est man will have no other."

The king then said a word or two to the
secretary of state, which being between
them I did not hear, and then turned
round and bowed to me, as is customary
with all kings and princes, when they give
the signal to retire. I retreated, stepping
backwards, as it is the etiquette, and mak-
ing my last reverence at the door of the
chamber, I went away; the master of the
ceremonies joined me the moment of my
coming out of the king's closet, and ac-
companied me through all the apartments
down to my carriage, several stages of ad-
vance, gentleman porters, and under por-
ters, roaring out like thunder, as I went a-
long "Mr. Adams's carriage," &c.

I have been thus minute in these details
because they may be useful to others here-
after to know. The conversation with the
king I should not dare to withhold from
congress, who will form their own judg-
ment of it. I may possibly expect from it
a sentence here less painful than I once
expected, because so marked an attention
from the king will silence many grum-
blers;—but we can infer nothing from all
this concerning the success of my mission.
There is a chain of other ceremonies to go
through in presentations to the queen, and
from ministers and ambassadors, which
will take up much time, and interrupt me
in my endeavors to obtain all that I have
at heart, the object of my instructions,
thus it is that the essence of things is lost
in ceremony in every country of Europe;
we must submit to what we cannot alter.
Patience is the only remedy.

With great and sincere esteem I have
the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedi-
ent and most humble servant

JOHN ADAMS.

His Excellency John Jay, Esq.
Secretary of State for the
Department of Foreign Af-
fairs.

Fifty dollars Reward.
RUN AWAY from the sub criterion on the
3d day of September last, a Negro
man named

ISAAC;

rather light complexion; about five feet ten
or eleven inches high, stout built, and about
40 years of age, by trade a Blacksmith, who
absented himself from my service without
any cause; consequently I expect it is his
intention to leave this State for the north-
ward. As he formerly belonged to John
Alderson of Washington, and has connections
there I think it likely he may be yet lurking
in that neighborhood. The above reward
will be given to any person who will appre-
hend said said negro and lodge him in any
Jail in the State, so that I get him again.

All masters of Vessels and other persons,
are hereby forewarned harboring, employing,
or carrying away such negro, as the rigour
of the law will be enforced against them.

LOVETT BELL.

Hyde County, May 14, 1819—6w207

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Comptroller's Office,
March 28th, 1819.

WHEREAS, by the act entitled "An
act regulating the payments to invalid
pensioners," passed the 3d of the present
month, an affidavit of two surgeons or physi-
cians, as to the continuance and rate of disa-
bility of the several applicants must accom-
pany their respective applications for the
first payment which shall fall due after the
4th of March next, and at the end of every
two years thereafter; And whereas some
misunderstanding may arise as to the time
when the above mentioned act shall go into
operation.

This is to notify all whom it may con-
cern, that, by the construction given to the
said act by the Second Comptroller of the
Treasury, the before mentioned affidavits
(agreeably to the form published by the hon-
orable Secretary of War, under date of 23d
inst.) will be required to accompany the ap-
plications for all pensions to which they ap-
ply, falling due on the 4th day of September
next.

RICHARD UFFS,

Second Comptroller.

Printers authorized to publish the Laws
of the United States will insert the above
notice a week till the 1st of September next.